

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALIFAX.

BY ROSS'S PRINTING PRESS, OFFICE NO. 21 WALL ST.
HALIFAX, Wednesday, June 20, 1855.
The Royal Mail steamship Asia, Capt. Lot, from
Liverpool on the afternoon of the 9th inst., arrived
here at 1:30 this morning.

THE WAR.

The general bombardment of Sevastopol was re-
commenced on the 6th of June, with what result has
not transpired.

The Conference of Vienna having been formally
closed at the instigation of the Western Powers, nego-
tiations for peace are not likely to be renewed unless
Russia shall apply to Austria for her good offices.

Prussian correspondence says that Austria considers
herself released from all engagements to the Western
Powers, the latter having refused to conclude peace
on reasonable terms.

Austria however still professes herself the ally of
France and England, but subject to article one of the
treaty of December 2 which says: "The high con-
fiding Powers reserve to themselves the right of
proposing, according to circumstances, such condi-
tions as they may judge necessary for the general
interests of Europe." Of this right Austria takes
advantage.

The Vienna papers advise us that although the Con-
ferences are closed, Russian Plenipotentiaries have the
Austrian propositions under consideration, and that
Austria is still desirous to effect a mediation. Mean-
while the Military Commissioners of France and Great
Britain have left Vienna.

The appointment of Baron Manderstrom as Special
Envoy to Vienna is announced and considered im-
portant. His supposed object being to avail himself
of the present neutrality of Austria to effect an armed
neutrality among the Central Powers of Europe.

The war news by this arrival consists mostly of de-
tails of previous Government telegraphs. Details are
to hand of the affair before Sevastopol night of May
22, but the main facts were previously known. The
details show great gallantry on the part of the French;
but also show that the victory was not in reality a
decisive success, but merely a successful attempt to
destroy very dangerous works which the Russians had
erected in front of their defense, and which would have
outflanked the French attack. The Russian plan was
to unite all their ambulances by a line of gabions con-
nected by a continuous covered way with their pre-
sented defenses; to inclose, in fact, an entire new
space of ground. The French plan was to carry this
new defense and transform it into a French position,
which was accomplished at an immense loss, which,
says Pelissier, gave to the engagement the proportions
of a battle. Pelissier's dispatch is quite interesting.

Details have also been received of the allied advance
on the Chernaya. The allied force consists of 20,000
men, French, Sardinians and Turks. The Russians
made no opposition, but retired with their guns. The
condition of the ground shows that the Russians never
intended to maintain the position. New reconnaissances
have been made, and a further advance was
expected. The telegraphic accounts indicate that the
Allies are yet on their own side of the river.

Details have been received likewise of the capture
of Kertch. The invading force numbered nearly
20,000 men, namely: 10,000 French, 5,000 Turks, and
5,000 English, in numerous steamers. The expedition
entered the Strait of Kertch on Thursday the 24th,
and commenced firing upon the forts of Amalak, the
garrisons of which speedily abandoned the place,
having previously blown up the magazines. The
Allied gunboats silenced the Pankovskaya Battery,
and burned some Russian boats and small craft. The
garrisons of Kertch and Yenikale, variously estimated
at from two to ten thousand strong, were seen to leave
and fall back into the interior by the southern road.

Meantime the Allies landed without opposition at
Amalak, where they bivouacked for the night. The
next morning they moved on toward Kertch. Gun-
boats were all the time occupied in scouring the Tan-
zarankoi Gulf, and reducing the fort on the Sand
Bank. All the inhabitants fled. Many houses were
burning, and by Friday at 3 o'clock the empty
city of Kertch and Yenikale were in the hands of
the Allies, and a steam flotilla immediately entered
the Sea of Azoff; the last Winter's tempest had
washed away the forty ships sunk across the Strait by
the Russians. The Allies found 17,000 tons of coal at
Kertch, and fifty dismantled guns, but no powder or
stores. The total number of vessels burned by the
Allies is 240. The Allies propose to fortify Yenikale
and garrison it by Turks, but will not hold Kertch.

The steamers of light draft are cruising as near
as possible to Taganrog, and gun-boats yet lighter
are preparing. Considerable discrepancy exists in
the accounts of the allied proceedings at Ganitchi. Sid-
ney Herbert in Parliament on the 8th expressly said
that the Press draw inferences from the successes that
are not justified by the facts, for editorialists speak as
if Arabat and Ganitchi are already taken, but although
the Allies have bombarded the one and destroyed the
stores at the other place, they are not yet in possession
of them, and it must not therefore be thought that
they are masters of the Prida Sea.

Gorchakov telegraphs, June 17, to St. Petersburg
that the Allies had left Ganitchi, and part of the
burned stores would be saved.

The allied steamers afterward visited Arabat and
burned a number of merchant-ships. The
General Wrangle remained at Argintzsch. The
Allies have made no movement toward the interior of
the peninsula of Kertch.

Crowd letters report that the insurrection in the
Ukraine is not yet suppressed. The discontent of the
people is chiefly directed against the priests as agents
of the Government.

THE BALTIC.

The British and French fleets were on June 6 close
to Constantinople. Admiral Dundas had made a reconnais-
sance and found that new fortifications had been erected
since last year. Several vessels laden with munition
had been captured by the Allies.

Americans have recently made money by running
cargoes of salt to the Russian Baltic ports, but the
speculation is now attended with danger.

ASIA.

Gen. Plessier telegraphs, June 3, that the Russians
have evacuated Sonjak Kall, destroying, before doing so,
sixty guns and six mortars. Their entire force is
concentrated at Anapa. Changes have occurred in the
Turkish Cabinet. Riza Pasha has been dis-
missed, and Mehmet Ruchdi succeeds him as Seras-
ker. Dabakar Pasha, General of the Imperial Guard,
has also been dismissed, and Solim Pasha appointed.
The Capitulation Pasha is threatened. No answer has
yet been received to the remonstrance sent home by
Lord Stratford against the M. Benedetti, (the French
Charge) intrigues. It was Benedetti who effected the
fall of Redschid Pasha, because Redschid was under
English influence. Napoleon has approved of Bene-
detti's proceedings, and appointed him nominal Min-
ister to Persia, a step of promotion, but does not re-
move him from Constantinople. Some son in the
commencement of larger differences between France
and England. Meantime Lord Stratford is laboring
for Redschid's promotion to power.

New political combinations are springing up. The
London Times, at present echoing the Government, is
all for war, but argues that any prospect of a new in-
vasion of the Principality by Russia is extremely
remote, as it will be long before Russia recovers
strength for a great operation for offensive war, and to
cross the Pruth would be to give cause to Austria
and probably the rest of Germany. Hence The Times
advises to unite Moldavia and Wallachia into one
independent State, and in five years it will become
strong enough to resist invasion and act as a barrier
between Russia and Turkey.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

[Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.]
LONDON, Saturday Morning.

Lord Raglan telegraphs on the evening of the 8th
(6 P. M.) that after a fierce bombardment, the French
attacked and carried the Mamelon and White Tower.
The utmost gallantry was displayed all around. The
casualties were not known, but said to be very great.
Consols have advanced to 92.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In Parliament the adjourned debate on the War was
resumed, and ended, after a protracted discussion, in
Sir Francis Baring's motion being permitted to pass,
namely, that this House having seen with
regret that the Conference of Vienna have not led to
a termination of hostilities, feels it a duty to declare
that it will continue to give every support to Her Ma-
jesty in the prosecution of the war until she shall find,
in conjunction with her Allies, for the country
a safe and honorable peace.

Mr. Roebuck's Committee had held a meeting to
compare their reports. Messrs. Roebuck, Drummond,
Pakington and Lord Seymour, each submitted drafts.
Lord Seymour's was taken as the basis for the report
to be prepared for Parliament.

Sir James Panton proposes to Parliament a magnifi-
cent boulevard around London eleven miles long, cost-
ing thirty-two millions sterling.

The Imperial steamer, belonging to the Liver-
pool and Brazilian line, used as a transport, had been
wrecked in the Downs after a collision.

FRANCE.

A decree extends the free importation of breadstuffs
to England during the present year. The King of
Sardinia will probably meet Queen Victoria in Paris
in August; perhaps the Sultan will also come. The
Lord Mayor of London is visiting the Prefect of the
Seine. The Exposition becomes more flourishing.

SPAIN.

The Government represents the Carlist insurrection
as entirely suppressed, but the Province of Catalonia
is placed in a state of siege, and troops continue to
leave Madrid, leading the inference that trouble
still exists. There has been a break up in the Spanish
Ministry, Madoz, Lagan, Llanzarain, Aguerre and
having resigned—and are succeeded by Brull, Mari-
nax, Zabala, Ezarte, Andras, and Huévar. A com-
pulsory loan of 200,000,000, in anticipation of taxes,
has been imposed.

ITALY.

Maximilian, brother of the Emperor of Austria, has
had a private interview with the Pope and the King
of Naples, causing considerable speculation as to his
object. Numerous political arrests have been made
recently in the Roman States and Piedmont.

GERMANY.

The citizens of Hamburg have rejected the new
Constitution proposed by the Senate.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Messrs. Brown,
Shippley & Co.'s sales of the 19th inst. were 10,000
bales, the market being much excited with large purchases,
reported to be on American account, at an advance of fully one
fifth, Middlesex Orleans being the most popular. The demand
was very brisk, and the market closed at a decided advance.
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STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.—Business has
been quiet during the week. The advance in prices having
crushed many small dealers, and the market is now
very quiet.

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LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—Various Cir-
culars report the transactions in wheat upon the most limited scale
to the trade and holders. The market is now very quiet.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—The Brokers' Cir-
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Co., is completed but the footings have not been pub-
lished. In New York City the Marshalls have to labor
under greater inconvenience from the changeability of
the population, the removal of many families into the
country for the summer months, and the many draw-
backs in obtaining manufacturing statistics, and the
cruelty of vessels not now in port. Consequently the
Marshalls of our City will be delayed a few days be-
yond the time in overcoming these difficulties and in
the preparation of official copies of their schedules. The
Census Statistics when prepared by the Secretary
of State will be of vast interest, particularly the agri-
cultural, educational and industrial portions.

THE CITY GUARD.—The Montreal Herald of the
18th inst., mentions the arrangements made to wel-
come the New York City Guard: "On their arrival at
St. Lambert they will be met by C. Dorwin, Esq.,
U. S. Consul, and a deputation from the New-England
Society, when an address will be presented by Mr.
Dorwin. At 10 o'clock the Guards will arrive at the
wharf in Montreal, where they will be received by
their Worship the Mayor, and the Corporation of the
City, whence they will be escorted by the Montreal
Cavalry through the principal streets to the City Hall,
where an address will be delivered by their Worship
the Mayor, after which they will be presented to the
citizens by their Worship Mr. Dorwin. The visitors
(one hundred in number) will then be entertained by
the Mayor. They will then be escorted back to the
Montreal House, at which place an address will be
delivered on the part of the New-England Society. The
City Guards will afterward proceed in carriages
round the Mountain, joined by a large portion of our
citizens, returning to dine at the Montreal House at
six o'clock. At 8 o'clock precisely, the Guards, to-
gether with their magnificent band, will by invitation
of Mr. Buckland, visit the Theater. We are pleased
to find that all places of interest to strangers have
been thrown open gratuitously to our American
friends."

[By Telegraph.]

PORTLAND, Wednesday, June 20, 1855.

The New York City Guard, Capt. Ferris, left Mon-
treal at 8 o'clock this morning, and arrived here at 7
o'clock this evening. The company was received by
the Portland Light Infantry, and had all the honors
extended them. The Guards are all well.

The City Temperance Alliance together with the
Ninth Ward Alliance will hold a Mass Meeting this
evening in Jackson-square, at the junction of Green-
wich and Eighth-avenues.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Board held its weekly meeting yesterday, at
the Marine Hospital, Staten Island. The Hon. GULIAN
C. VERPLANCK, in the chair, and a quorum present.

A communication nominating Assistant Physicians
and Clerk to the Marine Hospital was received from
the Health Officer, and referred to the appropriate
Committee.

Mr. KENNEDY offered the following which was
adopted:

Resolved, That the Collector and Surveyor of the Port of
New-York be and he is to extend their aid to the Board
in the effort to protect our emigrant passengers at the time of
arrival from imposition and fraud by adopting such regulations
as may be necessary for having the baggage of such passengers
examined at Castle Garden, and that the Board be and they are
to cause to be printed and distributed to the emigrants, a
booklet containing the regulations of the Board.

A communication was received advising the ap-
pointment of an agent at Dunkirk to take charge of the
emigrants arriving there. A brief discussion was
had when it was decided that the use of Castle Gar-
den would remove all necessity for such an ap-
pointment.

Mr. CARRIGAN offered the subsequent resolutions
which were adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of Five be appointed to inquire
and report to the Board what can be made in the mode of
carrying emigrants from the City, Quarantine and Ward's
Island, and that if deemed necessary they advertise for propo-
sals to transport emigrants from the City to the Island.

Resolved, That the Mayor of Ward's Island be required to
report to the next meeting the amount of money paid to him
for the use of the Island, and the amount of money received
from the emigrants, and why such money has not been paid
over to the Board to report to the Vice President.

Upon motion of Mr. KELLY a Committee was ap-
pointed to procure a flag staff and flag for Castle
Garden.

The By-Laws were so amended as to make the
Committee on Castle Garden a standing instead of a
special Committee, and Messrs. Kennedy, Carrigan
and Cunningham were confirmed as that Committee.

By Mr. KENNEDY:

Resolved, That the range of frame buildings on the authority
side of the entrance gate at Castle Garden together with such
other ground on the authority side of the entrance gate as may be
needed for the use of the emigrants, be and the same is hereby
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INDIAN WAR IN THE NORTH-WEST.

DISTRESSING INTELLIGENCE

AN EMIGRANT TRAIN CAPTURED.

FORT LARAMIE IN THE HANDS OF THE INDIANS

From Our Own Correspondent.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, Saturday, June 3, 1855.

A most painful rumor has just reached this
place which if true shows that the Indians on the
Plains have actually commenced hostilities on a
large scale. A friendly Sioux Chief with
his band reached the Missouri River about
forty miles above this city on Monday. He re-
ports that he left a large party of hostile Sioux
about twenty days' journey toward the moun-
tains, having accidentally encountered them in
his journey across the Plains; that they had in
their possession a number of wagons and a
large number of cattle; that they were well and
abundantly supplied with flour and bacon,
and had with them about twenty captive women
and children, among whom were two colored
women (blacks). No white men were seen
among them, and the inference is, and so the
friendly Sioux report, that the hostile bands had
attacked the emigrant trains, which left here
about five weeks ago, and had killed the men
and captured the women and children. This
conclusion is also strengthened by the fact that
there were two colored women accompanying
the trains when they passed through here on
their way westward. The Sioux chief who
brings this report is known in this vicinity, and
is believed to be trustworthy. The Indians
seem to be fully aware of the hostile expedition
on its way into their country, and have taken
this opportunity to set the power of the General
Government at defiance. If the latter is deter-
mined to have a fight with them, the sooner it
gets its troops on the ground the better. Several
Government steamers are now said to be on
their way up the Missouri River, destined for
the sections of country along the northern lim-
its of the Union. If this be true, we may ex-
pect to hear something soon from the movements
of the military they have on board, which will
give us some clue to the progress of the war.

Correspondence of The St. Louis Intelligencer.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Friday, June 3, 1855.

On Saturday, a Mr. Gallienne, a Frenchman, arrived
from Sergeant's Bluffs, and states that "Four
Bears," the chief of the Kettle Band of Sioux, had
just come in, bringing with him thirty lodges; that
they left the main body of the Sioux at Bear Creek,
300 miles west of Fort Laramie, twenty-five days since,
coming, and that at that time the Sioux had 100
wagons, plenty of flour and meat, twenty women and
children, and among them two negro women. From
this we think they must have taken a Mormon train,
bound from Salt Lake to Bear Creek, where we know
they intended making a settlement this Spring.
Nothing was said of seeing white men among them,
and we have no doubt they had been killed. Four
Bears is in favor of peace, has been to Washington,
and knows the power of the whites, and finding his
nation determined on war, has come in with his small
band.

Gallienne has a wife and a daughter of Four Bears,
and says he does not think his father-in-law would de-
ceive him. Besides, Mr. Vaviet and all the French
here believe the report, and they have the best means
of information.

The emigrants who passed here three or four
weeks since have hardly had time to get beyond Fort
Laramie, and we do not know of any trains leaving
Independence or St. Joseph.